

These next two paragraphs are FYI ONLY; NOT FOR RELEASE:

With respect to lung cancer in adults, the Draft Report concludes that 1) ETS is casually associated with lung cancer in nonsmoking adults and that, according to EPA guidelines for carcinogen risk assessment, ETS is a Group A (known human) carcinogen; and 2) that approximately 3800 lung cancer deaths per year among nonsmokers (never-smokers and former smokers) of both sexes in the United States are attributable to ETS. This figure is for total ETS exposure, with no separate breakdown for domestic vs. occupational or social exposures.

With respect to respiratory effects in children, the Draft Report concludes that ETS from parental smoking, especially during infancy, is associated with increased prevalence of acute lower-respiratory tract infections (bronchitis and pneumonia), respiratory symptoms of irritation (cough, sputum, wheeze), and middle ear infections (a sign of chronic middle ear disease). It also concludes that ETS is associated with reduced lung function and with a small reduction in the rate of pulmonary growth and development in children of mothers who smoke during their early childhood. No conclusions are drawn regarding a potential association of parental smoking with increased acute upper-respiratory tract illness (colds and sore throats), an increased prevalence of asthma, or exacerbation of symptoms in asthmatic children.

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Philip Morris held briefing sessions with journalists in Washington, including foreign correspondents, on Friday, June 22.

The following material is for your use in answering any questions on this subject:

- outline for press briefing
- bullet-points (to follow)
- FYI/Not For Release -- Federal Register Notices
- FYI: regarding EPA's headquarters building
- "Newsweek" article (6/11/90) on ETS
- the "Summary and Concluding Remarks" from the 1989 Proceedings of the International Symposium at McGill University
- Summary of all ETS studies done from the McGill Symposium

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